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Production of Lead at the Lead-Zinc Plant at Kerdzhali

vertical rate of sintering and of the degree of desulphurization of charges with identical sulphur contents, showed that the rate of sintering of charges containing the coarse pyritic cinder plus limestone or fine pyritic cinder plus limestone, was the same and amounted to 9.6 mm/min; the degree of desulphurization differed, being 55.7% in the former and 66.8% in the latter case. When fine pyritic cinder and lime was introduced in the charge, the vertical rate of sintering was increased to 12.9 mm/min and the degree of desulphurization to 73%. The results of tests carried out under the actual production conditions (Ref 1) showed that maximum output of the sintering kiln and higher degree of desulphurization are attained with a charge containing 32% of the fine (-2 mm) fraction; on the other hand, if an agglomerate with the required physical properties is to be produced and if the sintering kiln is to function properly, the content of the coarse (+10 mm) fraction in the charge should not exceed 8 to 10%. Consequently, the charge used at present contains 37 to 39% of the -2 mm fraction and 9 to 12% of the +10 mm fraction.

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As a result of strict control of the mixture content and particle size of the charge, the output of the sintering kiln, which in 1950 was 6.7 to 7.2 t/m<sup>2</sup>/24 hr, has been increased to 13.5 t/m<sup>2</sup>/24 hr. Regarding the charge of the blast furnace, it consists of the agglomerate, coke, pyrite, recirculated slag and some recirculated lead-bearing products (oxides) of the refining process. The furnace is working under the following conditions: working height - 3.5 m; coke consumption - 12 to 12.5% of the charge; air consumption - 40 m<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>2</sup>/min; blast - 1700 mm H<sub>2</sub>O; temperature of the waste gases - 200 to 300°C; furnace productivity - 65 to 75 t/m<sup>2</sup>/24 hr; the charge consisting of 80% agglomerate (Pb - 40 to 42%, S - 1.5%), 15% recirculated slag and 5% of the recirculated lead-bearing material. Although the consumption of coke per 1 t of the produced crude lead is increased as a result of using a large proportion of recirculated slag in the charge, this loss is compensated by the following benefits: more rapid smelting, better stability of the process, higher temperature attained, more uniform distribution of air

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and continuous washing away of tuyere crust. The optimum composition of the slag and the effect of various components of the slag on its lead content, were determined statistically from a large number of analytical results. The findings are reproduced in Fig 4, where the lead content (%) in the slag is plotted as a function of the FeO (top scale) and CaO (bottom scale) contents in the slag. It was found also, that an increase of the CaO content in the slag from 10 to 15% brought about a change of the Cu:Pb ratio in the matte from 0.6 to 0.8 - 1.2 to 1.4 . The optimum composition of slag (used at present) is: 34 to 36% FeO, 23 to 25% SiO<sub>2</sub>, 13 to 15% CaO and 8 to 11% ZnO. The average lead content in the slag is 1.8% the matte contains 8 to 10% Pb, 10 to 12% Cu, 17 to 20% S and 35 to 42% Fe. Standard pyro-metallurgical processes are used for refining the crude lead. Some experimental work has been done on using a reverberatory furnace for the smelting drosses mixed with 8 to 10% soda ash and 1 to 3% coke dust, the furnace temperature being maintained at 1250 to 1350°C. The obtained matte contained, on the

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average, 12 to 15% copper and 3 to 5% lead. The process was found to have the following disadvantages: low productivity of the furnace ( $2.2 \text{ t/m}^2/24 \text{ hr}$ ); high soda ash consumption (10% of the weight of the charge); unsatisfactory Cu:Pb ratio in the matte (5:1); a tendency to formation of crust on the surface of the bath. Consequently, caustic soda was used instead of soda ash and, at present, the charge (the particle size of which does not exceed 20 to 30 mm) consists of 91 to 92% drosses, 4 to 5% caustic soda, 2 to 3% coke dust and 1% of the oxides from the first alkaline refining process and the furnace operates under the following conditions: temperature - 1250 to 1350°C; vacuum - 5 to 8 mm H<sub>2</sub>O; atmosphere - weakly reducing; intensive raking of the charge in the furnace. The productivity of the furnace under these conditions is 4 to 5 t/m<sup>2</sup>/24 hr; fuel (mazut) consumption - 120 to 150 kg per 1 t of drosses; the Cu:Pb ratio in the matte - 12:1. The material balance of dross smelting for the period 1st - 11th January 1958, is given in Table 3 under the following headings: material (Charge: drosses; caustic soda; coke dust; oxides from

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the first alkaline refining; total. Obtained: crude lead; matte; mechanical losses and losses in the exhaust gases; total); quantity, t; Pb, %; quantity of lead, t; recovery of lead, %; Cu, %; quantity of copper, t; recovery of copper, %. In the conclusions, the authors state that at present, after two years' operation of the plant, its production has reached the planned level. 93% of lead present in the raw material is recovered, the remaining 7% being distributed as follows: 0.9% in the matte, 2.9% in the slag, 0.7% in the arsenical and bismuthous lead, remainder - unrecoverable losses. The labour productivity has reached 70 t of metal per man per year. There have been no cases of lead poisoning. There are 4 figures, 3 tables and 3 Soviet references.

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Projective differential geometry of variety of cones in space with  
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(Amino acids) (Potatoes) (Thiourea)

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2. "Our Experience with Presenting Greenfield Projects in Rural Areas," pp. 1-10.
3. "For the Correct Distribution and Consolidation of Power Production in the Cooperative Farms," by Dr. F. H. M. J. van der Valk (Senior Associate Professor and Chairman of the Agricultural Economics Department, State Farm), pp. 15-17.
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(Direktor: prof. L. Popov)

(QUINACRINE, therapeutic use,  
lupus erythematosus, discoid (Bul))  
(LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, DISCOID, therapy,  
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(MENINGITIS, etiology and pathogenesis,  
leptospirosis (Bul))

(NEPHRITIS, etiology and pathogenesis,

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(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES, epidemiology,

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(SULFUR metabolism)

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(SPIROMETRY) (PNEUMONECTOMY)

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Retardation of growth of potatoes in storage with local chemical preparations. K. Iord, Popov and G. Khn, Georgiev, *Gadishnik Sotskogo Univ. Biol.-Geol.-Geograf. Fak. Kniga 1-Biol.* 48, 173-96 (1953-54) (Pub. 1955). -- The sprouting of potatoes was effectively retarded by the use of a powder contg. 25 mg. methyl  $\alpha$ -naphthylacetate in 1 g. Koolim. The effective dosage was 2 g. of this powder per 1 kg. of potatoes. *G.H. Meguerian*

2

Investigation of the dynamics of solids and carbohydrates in the potato plant. Georgi Khr. Gergina, *Gidroizdat Sibtrizdat Upr. Byul. Nauchn. Issled.* No. 1-1, 48, 299-308 (1953-54) (Pub. 1955) (German summary).  
The relative distribution of solids in various parts of the plant changes constantly during its vegetative life. The largest proportion of the solids is found in the leaves before the tubers are formed and in the tubers at maturity. The distribution varies also with climatic conditions. In general, the tubers show two maxima in solids content: first, at the end of the full development of the leaves and then during the ripening period. The total amt. of carbohydrates (II) increases as the plant grows. The rate of increase varies throughout the plant. E.g., max. occurring when the tubers become heavier than the rest of the plant. Under normal conditions, I equal non-carbohydrates (II) in wt. during the ripening period; under dry and high temp. conditions I is always less than II. The ratio I/II is always less than 1 in the leaves and stem and greater than 1 in the tubers, probably because I remains only a short time in the leaves and are transported to the tubers for storage. The sugar content of the entire plant is lowest in the morning and highest in the afternoon; the max. was reached earlier during the day as the growth progressed, because of the seasonal variation in the optimum temp. for the activity of enzyme systems. The relative content of starch was lowest in the leaves and highest in the tubers. Also the sugar content in the tubers was highest during their ripening period. Relative changes in the contents of starch, sugar, and reducing sugars were studied in the leaves, stems, and the tubers of a great many varieties of potatoes during the

*GEORGIEV, GEORGI KHR*

various stages of plant development. The synthesis of I was closely related to the daily and seasonal changes of the humidity in the air. The activity of invertase in the different parts of the plant varied with seasonal changes in the weather. The hydrolytic activity in the leaves was stronger during the night and weaker during the day, and vice versa in the case of tubers. As the growth progressed the activity weakened. During the night more synthesis than hydrolysis occurred. The synthetic activity was especially great at the end of the flowering period. G. H. Meguerian

*2/2*

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The changes of the peroxidase—and of the polyphenol oxidase activities in potato tubers during germination under varying external conditions. G. Kh. Georgiev, and L. Kh. Ivanova. Godishnik Selskogo Hoz. 1954, 133-60 (1954/55) (Pub. Geod.-Geograf. Pub. Kniga I Biol. 49, 133-60 (1954/55) (Pub. 1954).—The activity of peroxidase (I), polyphenol oxidase (II) and tyrosinase (III) was investigated in various parts of potato tubers, which were either kept in darkness, under illumination, or in wet sand, and the activities of I, II and III were measured prior to germination, during germination, and in the sprouts. Each tuber for such measurements was cut into 6 slices always in the same relative positions. The activities of all three enzymes will vary in the 6 parts of the tubers, the highest activity will be encountered near the peel, and I and II will show the highest activity near the front tip of the tuber. At that part the greatest number of sprouts are formed, which grow most rapidly, and the oxidation processes there are most active. The highest activity of III is at the opposite end, which presumably, is due to the fact that there the dissimilation of tyrosine proceeds to the largest degree. No III was found in the marrow, and the smallest units, of I and II are found in the marrow portion. The sprouts show a much higher activity of all three enzymes; the sprouts produced in darkness show the highest activities, whereas the ones grown in wet sand have the lowest activities. During germination the activities of I and II in the tissues change distinctly, and here the influence of the three external conditions chosen becomes quite obvious. Generally speaking, when the activity of I increases, that of II decreases, and vice versa, which is due to the fact that one of these two enzymes is always participating more in the biological oxidation processes. 16 references.

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(Geologists, Bulgarian)

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1961 - 1962 - 1963

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p. 25.

Monthly Index of East European Acquisitions (MAI) 16, Vol. 5, No. 1.  
Jan. 1959.

DULGARIA/Farm Animals. Cattle.

Q

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 70734.

Author : Pishev, D.; Prakhov, R.; Georgiyev, G.;  
Sertev, M.

Inst :  
Title : Cervical Forceps and the Appearance of a Suppurative  
Excretion after Artificial Insemination of Cows.

Orig Pub: Zhivotnov'dstvo i vet. delo, 1957, 11, No 6, 26-30.

Abstract: Insemination of cows without the aid of cervical  
forceps and a vagina spreader gave the same per-  
centage of appearance of mucous-suppurative ex-  
cretions as insemination without forceps but  
with the use of vagina spreader. Multiple stran-  
gulation and retraction of the cervix of the  
uterus by the forceps is not the reason for the

Card : 1/2

26

DULGARIA/Farm Animals. Cattle.

Q

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000514730006-5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 70734

appearance of suppurative excretions in cows or  
their infertility. -- L. P. Menshikov.

Card : 2/2

GEORGIEV, G.

GEORGIEV, G. Analysis of an expansion circuit with negative feedback. p. 159.  
Vol. 2, no. 1, 1955. GODISHNIK. ANNUAIRE. Sofiia, Bulgaria

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol 6, No. 4--April 1957

*Georgiyev G.*

BULGARIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and  
Their Applications. Food Industry.

II

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1959, No 4, 13558.

Author : Banov, P.; Petrova, An.; Georgiyev, G.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Low Methylated Pectins.

Orig Pub: Khimiya i industriya (Bolg.), 1958, 30, No 2, 51-53.

**Abstract:** Characteristics of low methylated pectins (LMP) are given. The most typical LMP have a 15-30% degree of esterification and a 2.5-4.5% content of methoxyl groups. A description of LMP is cited which is prepared by means of acid, alkaline and fermentative hydrolysis. A process of gelatinous LMP occurs in the presence of polyvalent cations (Ca salts) with a low concentration of sugar, or without sugar, and with a wide pH interval. The basic

Card 1/2

BULGARIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1959, No 4, 13558.

**Abstract:** difficulty in the use of LMP consists of correct dosage of Ca salts depending on the content in LMP of methoxyl groups. A tendency of LMP to jell rapidly can be checked by the addition of salts of citric, phosphoric and other acids. Different areas for use of LMP are examined (during freezing of fruits and vegetables, in the production of fruit and berry ice cream, milk desserts, puddings, pectinate films and coatings). -- L. Sosnevskiy.

Card 2/2

123

BULGARL./Chemical Technol. &c. Chemical Products and Their  
Applications. Carbohydrates and Their Processing.

H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 3, 1959, 29190.

Author : Banov, P., Petrova, I., and Georgiev, G.

Inst :

Title : Production of Low-Ester Pectin by the Acid Process.

Orig Pub: Khimiya i Industriya (Bulgaria), 30, No 3, 71-74 (1958)  
(in Bulgarian)

Abstract: The acid process for the de-esterification of pectin offers a number of advantages over the fermentation and alkaline processes. The pectin obtained is high in purity, has good solubility, is not very sensitive to the action of cations, and has good gelling characteristics. The data obtained from experimental work

Card : 1/4

BULGARI/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their  
Applications. Carbohydrates and Their Processing.

II

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 8, 1959, 29190.

have been used by the authors as the basis for the formulation of conditions for the production of high-ester and low-ester pectin as well as conditions for the hydrolysis of raw materials high in ash content (citrus rinds, sunflower baskets). The pectin obtained from the raw material used (dry apple pressings) is characterized and tables and graphs are included, giving the dependence of the degree of esterification and of the yield of pure pectin on the processing time at various pH values and temperatures. Optimum conditions have been determined for the production of high-grade pectin (pH 0.7-0.8, 50°, 40-45 hrs) with a methoxyl group content of 2.5-5% (degree of methoxylation of 15-25%). The mol wt of the pectin obtained from differ-

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BULGARI/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Carbohydrates and Their Processing.

II

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 8, 1959, 29190.

ent experiments was constant. The effect of the degree of fineness of the raw material on the de-esterification process at various pH and temperatures was also studied. Dry pectin was obtained by the precipitation of the pectin with polyvalent metals, followed by washing of the residue with acidified alcohol for the removal of the ash fraction. During the precipitation with metals and during acid precipitation the pectin is treated with ammonia to improve the solubility of the finished product. The acid demethoxylation can be carried out without separating the pectin by using pectin extract as the raw material (concentrate is also used). A technological scheme for

Card : 3/4

BULGARI/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Carbohydrates and Their Processing.

II

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim. No 8, 1959, 29190.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000514730006-5

the commercial production of pectin is also given. --  
L. Sosnovskiy.

Card : 4/4

267

CHOROIEV. G.

The Belarus tractor. p.11. Medical service during agricultural field work.  
p.15.  
(Mashinostroenie Zemledelie Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1955, Sofiya)

SO: Monthly List of East European Acquisitions, (EHAL). LC, Vol. 4, No. 11,  
Nov. 1955, Vacd.

GEORGIEV, G.

GEORGIEV, G. The DT-74 tractor. p. 21.

Vol. 7, No. 9, Sept. 1956.

KASHTANOVSKI ZEMELJARSTVENE

AGRICULTURE

Sofia, Bulgaria

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 2, February 1957

GEORGIEV, G.

Utilisation of diesel locomotives in railroad transportation and their use in our country. p. 11.  
(TRANSPORTNO DELO Vol. 7, no.1, 1955, Sefiya)

SO: Monthly List Of East European Accessions, (EHAL). LC, Vol. 4, No. 11,  
Nov. 1955. Uncl.

GEORGIEV, G. AS.

Some Investigations in the "Seger" Cone (Pyrometer) Production.  
Leka Promishlenost (Light Industry), #7-12:24:July-Dec 1955

GEORGIEV, G.

"Enriching Clay and Kaolin with Alkaline Solutions," p. 49,  
(TEZHKA PROMISHLENOST, Vol. 3, No. 1, 1954, Sofiya, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4  
No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

PLATEV, G.

Producing colored glazes for faience tiles made of local materials.

p. 23

LEKI PUBLISHERS. Vol. 5, No. 3, 1956

Sofia, Bulgaria

See: East European Accessions List Vol. 5, No. 9 September, 1956

GEORGIYEV

Bulgaria /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products  
and Their Application

I-12

Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31488

Author : Georgiyev G., Stefanov St.

Title : Study of the Quality of "Zhablyanskaya" Re-  
fractory Clays of Bulgaria

Orig Pub: Tezhka promishlenost, 1956, 5, No 9, 33-39

Abstract: Refractoriness of these clays varies between 1600 and 1720 . Shrinkage, water absorption and chemical composition have been determined. It was found that they are suitable for the production of semi-acidic refractories, and that individual varieties are also suitable for production of chamotte and high-grade refractories.

Card 1/1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514730006-5

GEORGIEV, G.; TSANEVA, Iv.

A case of pituitary cachexia (Simmonds-Shechan syndrome). Suvrem med.  
Sofia no.7-8:169-172 '60.

1. Iz Gradskata bolnitsa, pleven (Glaven lekar L.Tsekov)  
(SIMMONDS DISEASE ther)  
(CORTICOTROPIN ther)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514730006-5"

GEORGIEV, G.; RADEV, Kr.

Occupational suppurative diseases of the skin among miners in Dimitrovo.  
Nauch. tr. vissh. med. inst. Sofia 39 no.3:109-129 '60.

1. Predstavana ot prof. L. Popov, zav. Katedrata po kozhni i veneri-  
cheski zaboliavaniia.

(PYODERMA epidemiol) (MINING)

BULGARIA

Ch. GEORGIEV and Iv. VLAKHOV, Department of Therapeutics of District Hospital (Terapeutichno otделение na Okruzhnata bolnitsa,) Pleven.

"Antibiotic and Mycotic Diseases."

Sofia, Suvremenna Meditsina, Vol 14, No 5, 1963; pp 41-44.

Abstract : Review of 14 cases of severe disseminated moniliasis, whereof 3 fatal, other 6 cured and 3 improved with nystatin, potassium iodide and extra vitamins, special diet. The general problems of candidiasis following antibiotic therapy (as in all of authors' 14 patients) are discussed in detail, listing recommended precautions to minimize the frequency of occurrence.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514730006-5

GEORGIEV, G.N.; NIKOLOV, Khr.

Morphologic, anatomic and cytoembryologic studies of the  
viviparous ears of *Pom bulbosa* L. var. *vivipara* Koeler. Izv.  
Inst bot BAN 7:225-245 '60.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514730006-5"

GEORGIYEV, G.P.; SAMARINA, O.P.; SMIRNOV, M.N.

Characteristics of D-RNA and R-RIA of the nucleochromosomal apparatus of the animal cell. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no. 3:688-690  
Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N.Severtsova AN SSSR  
i Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN  
SSSR. Predstavлено akademikom V.A.Engel'gardtom.

Plant Genetics

BULGARIA

POPOVA, D., GEORGIEV, H., Institute of Plant-Breeding, Sofia

"Remote Hybridization in Eggplants"

Sofia, Doklady Bolgarskoy Akademii Nauk, Vol 19, No 7, 1966, pp 645-648

Abstract: [English article] Remote hybridization is one of the effective methods of selection. While much is known about tomatoes resulting from this mode of selection, there is little information in the literature, however, on remote hybridization in eggplants. To produce eggplant varieties which are more resistant to verticillated fading, of greater economic value, and with a higher percentage of longistyled flowers, the authors crossed numerous varieties of *Sol. melongena* L. with *S. gilo* Raddi. The paper describes the basic characteristics of five new forms obtained. There are 4 Bulgarian and 6 Soviet-block references. (Manuscript received, 22 Mar 66.)

1/1

MICHAYLOV, V.P. [Mikhailov, V.P.]; GEORGIYEV, I. [Georgiev, I.]; KHUSSAR, Yu. [Khussar, Yu.]

Apropos of the proliferation of lymphoid organs following the exposure to ionizing radiations. Folia med. (Plovdiv) 6 no.2: 71-76 '64

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad, Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy histologii (zav. - prof. dr. V.P.Michaylov) i Vysshiy meditsinskiy institut imeni Iv.P.Pav'eva Plovdiv, Bulgaria, Kafedra histologii i embriologii (Rukovoditel': dotsent I. Georgiyev [I.Georgiev]).

GEORGIEV, I.

Why the cotton-picking machinery does not work. p. 15.  
(MASHINIZIRANO ZEMEDELIE, Vol. 8 no. 6, June 1957, Sofia, Bulgaria.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 12, December 1957 Unclassified

GLORGIEV, I.

AGRICULTURE

Periodical KOGREPATIVO ZEMEDELIYE. No. 11, Nov. 1958.

GEORGIEV, I. Academician V. I. Goriachkin, founder of the theory of agricultural machinery. p. 35.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (MELA), vol. 1, n. 3, March, 1959. Uncl.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514730006-5

GEORGIEV, I.

"Experiments on the Silage of Different Waste Raw Materials", p. 35. (ИЗВЕСТИЯ,  
Vol. 3/4, 1952, Sofiya, Bulgaria).

SO: Monthly List of East European Acquisitions, LC, Vol. 3, No. 4, April 1954.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514730006-5"

GEORGIEV, I.

"Achievements of Soviet Science in the Field of Swine Breeding." p. 49.  
"State of Rural Economy in the German Democratic Republic." p. 52.  
"More Land for Agriculture in the People's Republic of Albania." p. 54.  
"Lemon culture in the People's Republic of Hungary." p. 55.  
(Kooperativno Zemdelie. Vol. (7) no. 11/12, 1952. Sofiya.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 6  
Russia, Library of Congress, June 1952, Unclassified.

COUNTRY : BULGARIA  
CATEGORY : Farm Animals.  
SUB-CAT: Swine.  
ABC. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 3, 1959, No. 12651  
AUTHOR : Georgiyev, Iakov; Yanevlov, Kiril; Vasilev,  
INST. : "N. D. Dimitrov" Institute of Agriculture.  
TITLE : The Study of Breeding Qualities in Sire Boars  
of the Agricultural Scientific-Research  
Institute in the City of Knezh.  
ORIG. PUB. : Nauchni tr. Vissh. sovetskoy. inst. "I.  
Dimitrov". Lektsion. fak., 1955, 6, 47-102  
ABSTRACT : Ten family lines of the white Bulgarian breed  
were evaluated according to their develop-  
ment, appearance, productivity, milk produc-  
tion, descendants, progeny, and the complex of  
their indicators. The majority of the boars  
is characterized by having a well shaped body,  
a strong constitution and characteristics of the  
meat-lard type. Among the 10 boars which were  
subjected to a complex evaluation, 8 were  
choice and 2 first rate animals. Distinctive

CARD:

1/2 \*Tsvetko Khr.

65

BULGARIA / Farm Animals. Sheep and Goats.

Q-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 64499

Author : Georgiyev, Isay; Pinkas, Avram  
 Inst : Not given

Title : Fattening of Swine with Whey

Orig Pub : Kooperat. zemodeliye, 1957, No. 6, 29

Abstract : Feeding whey to young pigs permitted to save 111.78 kg. of concentrates and 121 kg. of green roughages per each animal during the fattening period. When fattening pigs with whey, per k kg. of gain 5.83 kg. feed units and 532 g. of digestible protein were required, while in the control group 6.19 kg. feed units and 566 g. of digestible protein were used, respectively.

Card 1/1

30

Q-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 19, 1958, No 88083

Author : Varfarov A., Georgiyev I., Totev S.  
 Inst : Institute of Animal Husbandry, Bulgarian AS

Title : The State of Swine Breeding and Ways of Its Improvement

Orig Pub : Izv. In-ta zhivotnov"dstva, B"lg. AN, 1957, kn. 8, 65-81

Abstract : In Bulgaria, 45 percent of the total meat production comes from hog husbandry (in 1956). The number of hogs in 1955 was 223.9 percent greater than in 1944, and 127.5 percent greater than in 1948. On the better socialized farms, fertility amounts to over 11 piglets per sow. The following swine breeds are raised in Bulgaria: Bulgarian Improved White (85.2 percent of the entire swine total), Dappled Dembinskaya (0.8 percent), Mangalitsa (3.3 percent), and East Balkan (7.3 percent). A brief description of each of these breeds is provided. In Bulgaria, the breeds are being regionalized and their intercrossing is practiced. Also provided is a description of the selection of swine,

Card : 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514730006-5

• Information about the role of the Soviet Union in the formation of the  
Soviet-German military alliance. Problems raised at the  
meeting between Gorbachev and Kohl. See previous note re: 4-125-166-43.

• Interrogation Number of the American Defense Attaché in  
Moscow, the US Military Institute of Applied Sciences, Defense,

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514730006-5"

GEORGIEV, Isai; BENKOV, Benko

Industrial crossbreeding of east Balkan sows with the Berkshire and the Derman mixed breed boars. Izv Zhivotn nauki 1 no.3:15-22 '64.

1. Zootechnical Faculty of the G. Dimitrov Higher Agricultural Institute, Sofia, Corresponding Member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, and Member of the Board of Editors, "Izvestia na Akademiiata na selskostopanskie nauki - Zhivotnovudni nauki" (for Georgiev). 2. Institute of Animal Husbandry, Kolarovgrad (for Benkov).

CEPENKOV, Iacov BENKOV, Benko

Industrial interbreeding of east Balkan cows with bulls of  
Mangalitsa and White Bulgarian breeds. Izv Zhivota chukti 1  
no.263-13 '64.

1. Zootechnical Faculty of the G. Dimitrov Higher Agricultural  
Institute, Sofia. 2. Corresponding Member of the Bulgarian  
Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Sofia (for Georgiev).

SEDLOEV, S.; GEORGIEV, I.; MILEV, M.

On the effect of nivalin upon intestinal peristalsis. Nauch. tr.  
Vissh med. inst. Sofiia 43 no.1:69-74 '64.

1. Chair of Faculty Surgery (Director Prof. G. Popov).

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514730006-5

GEORGIEV, I.

Cultivation of sexual tissue in vivo in microporous chambers.  
Pt.1. Izv Inst morf BAN 9/10:107-113 '64.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514730006-5"

GUGOV, N., inzh.; GEORGIEV, Il.

State, distribution, utilization, and planning in the field of  
needs for engineers and technicians in machine construction.  
Mashinostroenie 11 no.12:1-4 D '62.

GEORGIEV, Ivan, kandidat na selskostopanskie nauki; KOZHEV, Angel

Using dry pepsin yeast in the production of kashaval and white brined cheese. Selskostop nauka 1 no.7/8:855-860 '62.

1. Vissh selskostopanski institut "G. Dimitrov" v sofiia (for Georgiev).
2. Mlekozavod v Kula.

GEORGIEV, Iv., inzh.; MARDIROSOV, N.

Basic and working principles of the cutting dies for the  
sheet iron articles in the press production. Pt. 1.  
Leka promishl 2 no. 9:18-20 '53.

GEORGIYEV, Ivan Georgiyevich; ZHARKOVSKIY, Daniil Vladimirovich;  
TREYVAS, A.B., doktor sel'khoz. nauk, prof., retsenzent;  
SUSLOV, V.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; YERMAKOV,  
D.F., red.; ZEN'KO, M.M., tekhn. red.

[Fuel, lubricants, and water] Toplivo, smazochnye mate-  
rialy i voda; uchebnoe posobie. Minsk, Gos.izd-vo sel'-  
khoz. lit-ry BSSR, 1963. 234 p. (MIRA 16:12)  
(Fuel) (Lubrication and lubricants) (Water)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514730006-5

URMAN, G.; BOVIMOV, S.; GEORGIEV, IV.

Cerebello-pontal meningiomatosis associated with multiple intramedullary neurinomas. Neuroradiol 3 no.2:131-135 '64.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514730006-5"

GEOORGIEV, Iv. N., inzh.

A new chill method in the electric arc welding of gray iron.  
Leka promishl 2 no.8:13-16 '53.

GEORGIEV, Ivan, inzh.

Selecting the best possible mixing formula in the production  
of articles for rubber footwear. Kozhi Sofia 4 no.7:10-11, 14  
'63.

1. DKZ "IAko Dorosiev", gara Iskur.

GEORGIEV, Ivan, inzh.

Different ways of producing rubber footwear articles,  
and evaluation of technical equipment. Kozhi Sofia 5  
no. 1: 10-12 '64.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514730006-5

KEVORKIAN A., prof. dr. inzh.; PESHEV, Khr., inzh.; GEORGIEV, Iv., inzh.;  
KARAMESHEVA, M., inzh.

Use of synthetic fibers in flax spinning. Tekstilna prom 13 no.5:  
7-11 '64.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514730006-5"

Bulgaria/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Fermentation industry, I-27

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6527

Author: Georgiyev, Iv.; Popov, Iv.; Tonchev, T. A.; Manchev, Stamat Khr.

Institution: None

Title: Use of Enzymatic Preparation from Botrytis cinerea to Accelerate Maturation of Wine

Original

Publication: Nauch. tr. Vissash. in-t khranit. i vkus. prom-st Plovdiv, 1955, 2, 91-102

Abstract: On treatment of two specimens of table wine and one of dessert wine with the enzymatic preparation from *Botrytis cinerea* (1 g per 1 liter), there was observed, after 170 days, a considerable improvement in the quality of the wine, in comparison with the controls.

Card 1/1

Bulgaria/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Fermentation Industry, I-27

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63584

Author: Georgiyev, Iv., Georgiyev, D.

Institution: None

Title: Electric Conductivity of Wine and Its Use in Vinicultural Technology

Original

Periodical: Za yelektroprovodnostta na vinoto i neynoto prilozheniye v"v  
vinarskata tekhnologiya. Lozarstvo i vinarstvo, 1955, 4, No 3, 152-  
156; Bulgarian

Abstract: Considered are the physicochemical methods of wine analysis (potentiometry, polarography) based on conductivity phenomena (pH values in particular details). Pointed out are the dependence of the color of red wine upon pH, the possibility of bacterial action at pH > 3.3 causing decomposition of tartaric acid, the increased antiseptic action of SO<sub>2</sub> at lower pH, the possibility of clarification with gelatin at low pH (white of egg being recommended in such instances), and the

Card 1/2